

GEORGE SWEENEY,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent,  
has removed his Office to 7th street, adjoining his  
residence, between D and E streets. Oct 26

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND  
SHOES.—Sign of the Mammoth Golden Boot.—  
JOSEPH B. FORD, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly op-  
posite Brown's Hotel, has received by the latest im-  
portation from France, his usual supply of French, English and  
French Morocco, a portion of which he has made into  
extraordinary boots and shoes, and is prepared to make to or-  
der any article in his line in a style warranted equal to  
any in this or any other country.

J. B. F. offers to the ladies resident and visiting the  
Metropolis the following, superior of their kind, viz:  
Gaiter Boots of any variety, with a beautiful assem-  
blage of colored satin, tulle, with colored Morocco to suit  
for making Gaiter Boots. Ladies can have any color they  
wish to match their dresses.

Christina Water-proof Boots lined with fur, a most de-  
sirable article for winter.

Also, the Quilted Silk Boots and Buskins, with cork  
soled Boots and Shoes made light and elastic.

Slippers of every variety, for balls and evening parties  
as well as all other articles, usually kept in a fashionable shoe  
establishment.

To the gentlemen J. B. F. would particularly remark  
that he is, in every way, prepared to fit them with boots  
and shoes in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—  
All the work of his establishment is invariably made by  
French and English makers, with Spanish Seals, and  
having secured the services of Mr. JAMES PARSONS,  
(whose superiority in cutting and fitting is so generally  
acknowledged,) he can with the greatest confidence,  
recommend his establishment to the patronage of the  
Public.

RENT.—That convenient two story framed  
House formerly occupied by Sarah McDowell,  
fronting on B. between 14th and 15th streets. Inquire  
of John W. Dexter, near the premises, or to the sub-  
scriber at his office, Louisiana Avenue.  
May 18. B. K. MORSELL.

REMOVAL.—Butler & Dunn, having purchased  
the stock of goods of Mr. Seth Hyatt, would respect-  
fully inform their customers, and the Public generally,  
that they have taken that well known stand formerly  
occupied by P. Mauro & Son, nearly opposite Brown's  
Hotel, and lately by Mr. S. Hyatt, where they intend  
continuing the house-furnishing business more exten-  
sively than formerly.

I have now on hand a well selected stock of goods,  
embracing almost every article used in genteel house-  
keeping, to which they would invite the attention of  
persons furnishing.

Will be found no x in store a general assortment of—  
Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses,  
Looking-glasses, China, Glass, and Crockery-ware  
Lamp of various descriptions  
Knives and Forks, Plated and German Silver goods  
Britannia ware, Brass, and  
Shovels, Tongs and Fenders  
Hollow-ware for kitchen purposes  
Tin and Wood ware, Garden Tools, &c.

All of which they will sell low for cash, or on time to  
punctual customers. June 8

FOR RENT.—A convenient two-story brick house  
on Missouri Avenue, east of 4 1/2 street, lately oc-  
cupied by Dr. Barker. For a good tenant, the house  
will be put in complete repair. Possession may be had  
immediately. Apply at  
TODD'S Drug Store.  
June 8

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—The subscriber has on  
hand a variety of family and pleasure carriages,  
which are not surpassed by any thing of the kind in this  
market, such as—  
Coaches, close and open berelines  
Small and large chaises, one with three seats  
Buggy-wagons, sulkeys, &c.

Which will be sold low for cash. Second-hand car-  
riages taken in exchange. Repairing done as usual with  
neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.  
THOS. YOUNG.  
Sept 7 Penn. av. between 3d and 4 1/2 streets.

LUMBER, COAL AND WOOD.—A. SHEPHERD,  
successor to F. McDuff & Co., is in daily expectation  
of 300 tons of both red and white ash coal, of a superior  
quality. Persons desirous of a good article will find it  
to their advantage to call before purchasing.

Also on hand, a considerable stock of Lumber, of var-  
ious quality, suitable for every purpose; Oak, Hickory,  
and Pine Wood; Richmond Grate and Sashes; Coal. All  
of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.  
Aug. 31-2

ALL GOODS.—We have commenced receiving our  
fall goods, to which we invite the attention of pur-  
chasers. They consist of—  
Cloths, cassimeres, cassinets  
Merinos, figured and plain  
Black and blue black silk  
Figured and plain gros de rats  
Mouselines de laine, narrow belting  
Curtain calicoes, flannels  
Hosiery, gloves, &c.

Aug 31 A. W. & J. E. TURNER.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.—The subscriber  
has for sale, (deliverable after the fall of the leaf,) of  
his own growing in a the roots and cuttings, from  
21,000 to 25,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis trees. These  
trees are large and superior, many of them now measure  
from five to eight feet, well branched, and will count  
from one to two hundred buds each. I will sell any  
number that may be required by the bud, by the foot,  
or by the tree. The trees can be sent safely to any part  
of the country, and directions when desired will be given  
to ensure their preservation through the winter. Letters  
addressed to the subscriber, post paid, will receive  
prompt attention.  
P. HOWARD,  
near Seven Buildings  
Aug. 17

THE YOUNG LADY'S GUIDE to the Honeymoon  
development of Christian Character, by Harvey  
Newcomb.

Also, a further supply of Walker on Intemperance, or  
the Mode in which, or the Cause, of Drunkenness, Wealth,  
and Intellect result from certain Unions, and Deficiency,  
Disease and Poverty from others, with eight descriptive  
drawings. Price \$1 25.

Just received, and for sale by W. M. MORRISON,  
at his Book and Stationery Store, 4 doors west of  
Brown's Hotel. Oct 5

WAGONS, CARRS, DRAYS, OX WHEELS, &c.  
The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the  
above articles, of the very best quality, which he  
would be glad to dispose of on reasonable terms, at his  
old stand opposite the Tobacco warehouse, Georgetown.  
Aug 17 64 RICHARD JONES.

WHITE LEAD FACTORY.—The subscriber offers  
for sale or rent, on liberal terms, the white lead  
factory, recently erected by him, near the railroad office.  
If not disposed of by the 1st of September, the fixtures  
and engine will be for sale. For particulars, see adver-  
tise-ment of JOHN F. RUDY.

Also, for rent a new three-story brick house, situated  
on B street. Oct 10

CARD.—Being desirous to reduce my present stock  
(which is large and various,) preparatory to laying  
in Fall supplies, I shall offer goods at very reduced prices.  
JAMES B. CLARKE.  
No. 2 from 5th street, and opposite Corner Market.  
Aug. 24

FLORA LEXICON, an Interpret of the Language  
and Sentiments of Flowers, with an Outline of  
Botany, and a Poetical Introduction, by Catherine H.  
Waterman.

Flora's Interpreter, or the American Book of Flowers  
and Sentiments, by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale.

Also, the Language of Flowers, with illustrative por-  
traits, to which is now first added the Calendar of Flowers.  
For sale at  
W. M. MORRISON'S  
Book and Stationery Store, 4 doors west of Brown's  
Hotel. Sept. 28.

VERY CHEAP DOMESTIC GOODS.—Just re-  
ceived between 5th and 9th streets—  
3 cases Long Cloth  
1 do Fall Plaid  
1 do Summer do  
1 do S. Linens, assorted  
2 bales Tickings  
7 do B. and W. Shirtings and Sheetings.

Aug 31 A. W. & J. E. TURNER.

THE ROADS, RINGS, AND  
GIRLS' BOOKS, RINGS, AND  
20 d. each, just received  
20 d. each, just received  
20 d. each, just received  
Also, 100 yds for rods  
Oct 19 BRADLEY & WATKINS

THE NATIVE AMERICAN.  
From the N. O. Native American.

We sometimes think that it is impossible any  
American, be he native or naturalized, who loves  
the institutions of our country, and desires to  
transmit them unblemished and unimpaired to his  
posterity,—can look upon the immense immigration  
of foreigners by birth and aliens in feeling  
to our country, which is now going on—all of  
whom are, in a few short years, to exercise a  
direct influence on our institutions:—we say we  
have often thought that no real lover of his country  
could look upon these things, and not feel the  
same emotions of horror which affect us, when  
we contemplate the terrible precipice on which  
our country is stumbling!

According to all human probability, and indeed  
judging statistically of the future from the past,  
there will be in twenty years or less, from this  
time, a majority of naturalized citizens in the  
United States! Indeed, we do not count them  
much at this time. When that period ar-  
rives, and our countrymen find themselves out-  
numbered at the ballot-boxes throughout the whole  
United States,—when they see new features  
stamped upon our institutions, and new and anti-  
American principles and practices insinuated by  
our country—the glorious constitution which we  
have been taught to venerate, discarded to give  
place to foreign engravements by piecemeal,—then  
will the American people awake from their fatal  
lethargy!—then will they see and feel the justice  
of the warning which we have so often repeated to  
their inattentive ears: but it will be too late.

They will then learn that they have made, be-  
lieved their sacred rights for foreign labor, and  
that the alien and the stranger to whom they have  
thus prodigally bestowed their inexhaustible pro-  
tections, will not be disposed to relinquish them.  
Then, when the destinies of our country rest with  
those who have no congeniality of feeling with  
ourselves, peradventure the noble spirit of our fore-  
fathers may rally in the bosoms of their degen-  
erated sons, and an effort may be made to recover  
our prerogative—but it will be too late—and an  
attempt to retrieve their forfeited rights, will be  
like our country in blood!—Then, when many  
years of civil war have weakened their ex-  
istence, and thinned their numbers, the accumulating  
recruits from foreign lands, will eventually sub-  
stitute our native sons!—and after long ages of  
sorrow, suffering, slavery and military misdeed to  
our children, under some future victorious Chris-  
tian, a new dynasty will arise, and our wretched  
posterity, like the Saxons of old, will become ex-  
tinct as a nation; and the last glorious experi-  
ment of self-government in the world, will have failed  
forever!

This is no fancy picture. In fifteen years from  
this period, if immigration continues in the ratio  
in which it has hitherto progressed, it will be out  
of the power of the native population of the United  
States to repel the naturalization laws, if they  
would. What patriotic native American can de-  
sire to see the political destinies of his beloved  
country confided to a heterogeneous mass of for-  
eigners by birth, and aliens in feeling and educa-  
tion—be they ever so virtuous? What patriotic  
native American does not see in embryo the in-  
evitable destruction, that awaits the sacred insti-  
tutions for which so many martyred patriots  
perished on their life's blood?

IN FIFTEEN YEARS FROM THIS PERIOD, IT WILL  
BE OUT OF THE POWER OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN  
POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, TO REPEAL  
THE NATURALIZATION LAWS, should foreigners  
then, as they are now, be opposed to the act.  
Even at this time an intelligent foreigner, and one  
who understands what he says, has boldly avowed  
that "IT IS ALREADY OUT OF THE POWER OF  
THE NATIVE AMERICAN POPULATION TO REPEAL  
THE NATURALIZATION LAWS!" Any party,  
he says, to remain in power, is compelled to depend  
upon foreigners for support.

Let the statesmen, the politician and the private  
citizen, ponder over these things!

When in sober seriousness we contemplate the  
direful fact, by rigid statistical calculation, that in  
fifteen years from this period, the object of all  
the toils and struggles of the revolution, will have  
been defeated,—that our country will have to de-  
pend for the safety of her liberties, and the secu-  
rity of her institutions, upon the mercy of the  
alien and the stranger; that "the scepter will have  
departed from [the American] Judah, and the law-  
giver from between his feet;"—we are ready,  
like the prophet of Jerusalem, previous to her  
destruction, to rush through the land, and cry  
"Woe, woe!" to our country!

We sometimes despondingly ask ourselves,  
Can such a humble instrument as we are, ever  
succeed in awakening this widespread people,  
with so many diversified, and even conflicting in-  
terests, to a sense of their danger, and induce  
them to unite on the only subject which can ex-  
tend their national existence for even one century  
from its birth, viz: "a repeal of the Naturaliza-  
tion Laws, and the arrestation of indiscriminate  
immigration." And when we contemplate the  
magnitude of the task, and the apathy of the  
American people, we are almost ready to abandon  
the cause in despair. Indeed, nothing but a be-  
lief in the goodness of that Providence which has  
so manifestly watched over the destinies of our  
country up to this period, sustains us.

The lion may be entrapped in the toils which  
have been laid by the hunter, but the insignifi-  
cant mouse may gnaw the meshes of the net,  
which binds him down, and effect his de-  
liverance.

Appealing, then, to the Searcher of hearts for  
the rectitude of our intentions, in whose hands  
the weak may be made mighty to save, we shall  
prosecute our labors, regardless of the scoffs,  
sneers and frowns of the enemies of our country;  
and the accusations, misrepresentations and per-  
secutions of those who denounce our efforts as a  
deceptive party movement, shall pass unregarded;  
—and if we survive until our country, finding  
herself overwhelmed, make an ineffective show  
of resistance,—with the patriots who make the  
effort, we will "die in the last ditch."

The St. Louis (Missouri) Republican states that  
the tide of population pouring into Missouri this  
fall is incredible to those who have not attended  
to the subject. Of the immigrants the greatest  
number are from Kentucky. A portion are from  
Virginia, and an occasional party from Maryland.  
Most of the new comers, went their way to the  
new settlements on the south side of the Missou-  
ri, and the lands along the Osage and its tribu-  
taries. The lands along the head of the St. Fran-  
cis are also attracting much attention.

Scene in a Printing Office.—"Tom, what are  
you engaged upon?" said the foreman in a news-  
paper establishment to one of the compositors.  
"Upon an elopement, sir."

"Stop," said his interrogator, "I want you to  
take a share in a murder!"

FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the steamer Great Western  
at New York, we have London and Liverpool  
dates to the 18th, and Bristol to the 19th of Oc-  
tober; the latter was the day of sailing for the  
Great Western.

The Great Western brings out 128 passengers,  
among whom are the Bishop of Toronto, Major  
Van Buren (son of the President) and lady, his  
Excellency Baron Roume, Mr. Vanderpool, mem-  
ber of Congress. She brings out some specie  
from the Bank of England, and has a general car-  
go of dry goods, silks, &c. The specie is for  
British service in Canada, and amounts to \$2-  
000,000.

The London Money Market.—Mr. Jaudon and  
the Loan of four Millions.—The London Morn-  
ing Chronicle of the 14th October, announces  
the final arrangement of the loan made by Mr.  
Jaudon, which gave him the command of eight  
hundred thousand pounds at that time. For this  
loan, he had issued bonds at eighteen and thirty-  
six months, secured by deposits of Pennsylvania  
State Stock, placed in the hands of the trustees.  
We learn from the same source that on the 11th  
ult. 2,000 shares U. S. Bank Stock had changed  
hands at 20 pounds per share. The Morning  
Chronicle of the 16th ult. says that the agency  
of the U. S. Bank is placed on a footing of inde-  
pendence; that Mr. Jaudon had been anxious to  
secure from business, but personal views to the in-  
terests of his principals, while under circumstan-  
ces of peculiar difficulty; he had struggled,  
with success, through obstacles of the most try-  
ing nature, and despite of the opposition of ene-  
mies, who were not scrupulous as to the means  
they employed.

We find by the London Morning Chronicle of  
the 16th ult. that Mr. Jaudon had deposited £100-  
000 on that day, for interest on United States  
Bank shares. The bonds for the loan of eight  
hundred thousand pounds, were selling in the Lon-  
don Market on that day at one and a half  
premium.

We are glad to be able to state that Mr. Jau-  
don has made arrangements to meet all the en-  
gagements of the United States Bank, and that  
Messrs. Barings will be the agents for that estab-  
lishment. We may also mention that that gen-  
tleman has succeeded in getting his list filled for  
a new loan of £800,000 sterling for three years,  
secured on Pennsylvania six per cent. stock at  
94.—Cont.

Taking all the news in connexion, therefore,  
we think we may state with entire confidence,  
that Mr. Jaudon had fully succeeded in triumphing  
over all the difficulties by which he had been sur-  
rounded—difficulties that could not have been an-  
ticipated by any human foresight, and which it  
is probable will never again occur.

The news received this morning by the Brit-  
ish Queen steamer, from New York, is consid-  
ered by our commercial men less unsatisfactory  
than was to have been expected, considering the  
tendency of the accounts recently obtained from  
that city. It is to be borne in mind, however,  
that at the time of the British Queen's departure,  
nothing was yet known of the unpleasant events  
that have occurred on this side of the water, and  
which would be first communicated by letters  
transmitted on board of the Liverpool steamer,  
the arrival of which was looked for about a week  
subsequently.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 18, 3 o'clock.

Money continues easy in the house at from 5  
to 5 1/2 per cent. for a short period; among the bank-  
ers at 6 per cent.

Consols continue steady at 99 1/2 for the account;  
Money 99 1/2; same as in the early part of this  
morning; Exchequer bills, 24 dis.; India Bonds,  
1 prem.; Bank Stock 179; for account 180 1/2.

Latest London Money Market.—The report  
which prevailed, that the Directors of the Bank  
of England had refused to discount certain bills  
sent up from the country, does not agree with  
what took place on Tuesday. It is stated that  
the bank directors in the course of the day, dis-  
counted bills of every class, and having every  
kind of endorsement.

The British Revenue.—The accounts of the  
revenue for the year and quarter ending on the 10th  
Oct. are satisfactory. The increase on the year  
is £1,713,971—on the quarter £293,222. For the  
quarter in the customs there has been an increase  
of £308,735. of £18,200 in the excise, and £9-  
278, in miscellaneous taxes, which, with two  
other items, make a total of £389,736, but from  
this is to be deducted a deficit of £95,514 in  
pumps, taxes, post office and crown lands, leav-  
ing the balance stated.

This is also good news, as it cannot but have  
a favorable tendency on the Money Market.

The Harvest in England.—The intelligence  
on this point may also be said to be of a cheering  
character, inasmuch as the harvest being much  
more favorable than at the last dates, there will  
be the less necessity for a further drain of bullion  
from the money institutions of England.

The London Sign of the 16th says:  
"At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon,  
the British Queen steamer arrived at Portsmouth,  
having made the voyage from New York, whence  
she started on the 2d inst., in the short space of  
thirteen days and twenty one hours. She brings  
in specie 7000,000 dollars, and remittances to the  
amount of a million sterling."

The same paper adds:  
Anticipated Blockade of Canton.—A Bristol  
paper states that it was the intention of the Brit-  
ish Government to blockade Canton. It will be  
remembered that the opium seized was chiefly  
on board of British ships at the time, and that the  
whole of it was afterwards destroyed. It is prob-  
able that payment will be demanded for the opium,  
and that a blockade will only take place in the  
event of a positive refusal.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The Houston Telegraph of the 16th announ-  
ces the deaths of the Hon. Henry Humphreys,  
Chief Justice of the city; the Hon. Robert Barr,  
Postmaster General; and Dr. A. A. Anderson,  
late of Vicksburg. The Houston Intelligencer  
states that these deaths were from yellow fever.  
This disease is said to be both at Houston and  
Galveston.

About the first of this month, a party con-  
sisting of thirteen men, one woman, and two chil-  
dren, started for a settlement, about ten miles be-  
low the city of Austin, for the purpose of making  
a permanent location on the San Gabriel river,  
about sixty miles above Austin. After having  
travelled about twenty miles above the "new city,"  
the party were attacked by a body of Indians, and  
the whole thirteen men killed on the spot. The  
woman and her two children were not found. The  
attack was made in an open prairie. It appears  
that the Indians surrounded and charged upon the  
party, who fought manfully to the last. The  
names of the individuals killed are, two Reges,

of Brazoria; John Webster, John Stillwell, Wil-  
son Flesher, of Virginia; Martin Watson, of  
Scotland; Bazley, Nicholas Boyler, Milton Hicks,  
of Kentucky; James Morhen, of Texas; Len-  
sler, a musician; and a negro man.

Business at Houston is almost at a stand still.

One of the brigs for the navy has arrived at  
Galveston; she is called "the Brazos," and is a  
perfect specimen of naval architecture. [She was  
built in Baltimore.]

The volunteers which lately left Galveston did  
not go to San Antonio, as was intended, but have  
joined the troops under command of Colonel Neil,  
the whole force amounting to about 450. The  
route of march will be up the Brazos to the mouth  
of Noland's Fork, and down to the west fork of  
the Trinity, and thence across the Trinity to op-  
erate against the Cherokees, or other hostile In-  
dians.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—Among the  
passengers in the Great Western is the Hon. Louis  
McLane, President of the Baltimore and Ohio  
Railroad Company, who visited England for the  
purpose of disposing of the Maryland State Bonds  
given to that Company in payment of its stock  
subscription of \$3,000,000. We are gratified to  
learn that he has succeeded in making such an ar-  
rangement in London as, under the peculiar cir-  
cumstances of the money market there, is consid-  
ered quite satisfactory, and the effect of which  
will be to enable the Company to continue the pro-  
secution of its work westward with vigor.—Balt.  
American.

A Dreadful Earthquake.—A letter from India  
gives an account of a dreadful earthquake, with  
which the city of Ava was visited on the 23d of  
March last. After some preliminary particulars  
the account proceeds:

The earth was rent in several places into wide  
chasms and fissures, from ten to twenty feet wide,  
from which deluges of water had gushed, and a  
large quantity of gray earth was thrown up, cov-  
ering the place around several feet deep, and emit-  
ting a sulphurous smell. The rapid current of  
the Irrawaddy was even reversed at the time of  
the shock, and ascended up its bed for a while.  
The old cities of Ava and Tsangain, with their  
numerous pagodas and other edifices, have also  
been reduced to heaps of ruins, and their walls  
shattered and thrown down. The towns and vil-  
lages above and below the capital have likewise  
suffered, and it is reported that some have been  
swallowed up and others destroyed by inundation.  
The number of persons that perished here and in  
the surrounding towns and villages amounts to be-  
tween 200 and 300, which number may of course,  
be expected to swell as reports arrive from more  
distant places. Amongst those who died are Mr.  
Irrapeat, the wealthy Armenian merchant, and  
three children of Mr. Avanesse. These were the  
survivors of a family of six children, and he has  
now been deprived of them too. We have, in-  
deed, to be grateful to Providence that, though we  
have been in the midst of so many dangers, and  
where so many have perished, none of us have  
suffered either in person or property. We owe  
certainly our escape to the house being built of  
the same light materials as the generality of build-  
ings here; but we had high been swallowed up  
by some openings and gaps in the earth, for some  
of these were not many yards from our residence.  
An occurrence like this is not in the recollection  
of the oldest inhabitant in this country, nor is there  
any mention of one in their historical records.

The St. Louis papers, received since our last,  
confirm the report of the death of Col. Joseph M.  
White, (of Florida,) which took place on the 13th  
instant, at the house of his brother, Dr. J. T.  
White.

Thus has departed from among us, in the  
midst of a life of honorable activity and enter-  
prise, a citizen advantageously known, both at  
home and abroad, as an accomplished gentleman,  
an intelligent legislator, a profound lawyer, and  
an able orator, who seemed to have before him  
the prospect of a prolonged life of usefulness and  
profitable exertion of his natural and acquired  
abilities. It is but a few weeks since he was with  
us, in high health and spirits, little dreaming how  
near was the end of his earthly career. The  
death of such a man, suddenly cut off in the pride  
and prime of life, is calculated to make a serious  
impression on the minds of all who knew him.—  
Nat. Intell.

MOBILE SUFFERERS. We are glad to hear that  
great liberality has been, and is now being mani-  
fested to the losers in the late fire at Mobile, and  
we trust still more will be done for them by those  
who are able.

AN IDEA. A fellow in New York wished  
lodgings in the penitentiary for the winter, having  
an idea that those who gained entrance there had  
nothing to do but "to eat and drink and get out of  
the people's way."

GALE. In August there was a severe gale at  
Buenos Ayres. The United States ship Fairfield  
lost in it two men; the English brig Grecian  
two men; a French man-of-war three men. One  
of the large schooners belonging to the French  
Blockading Squadron went down at her anchor-  
age with all on board.

The income of the Bible Society in England  
for the last year has exceeded that of former  
years, it being for the last year \$105,000.

The oldest house in the United States is said  
to be in Guilford, Connecticut, and was built in  
1639. It was said to have been built by the Rev.  
Mr. Whitfield, who led the settlers, and was first  
minister at Guilford.

A new Methodist Meeting House, has been  
erected at Port Deposit. This place is increas-  
ing rapidly.

The School Fund of Kentucky amounts to  
one million of dollars, besides an appropriation  
to Transylvania University of one hundred and  
seventy-five thousand dollars.

The Boston Atlas states that the steam frigate  
Fulton was hauled into the dry dock at Charle-  
stown on Thursday last.

The Governor of Maine has appointed the  
8th of November as the day for thanksgiving  
in that State.

Thirty-four quarts of strawberries of the second  
crop were picked from a garden at Cooper's  
Point, N. J., on Saturday last for the Philadel-  
phia market.

A bill for the incorporation of Banking As-  
sociations, similar in its provisions to the law of  
New York, has been reported in the Legislature  
of Vermont.

WILLIAM PITT.

Pitt, tall and slender, had an air at once me-  
lancholy and sarcastic. His delivery was cold,  
his intonation monotonous, his action scarcely  
perceptible; at the same time the lucidness and  
fluency of his thoughts, the logic of his argu-  
ments, suddenly irradiated with flashes of elo-  
quence, rendered his talent something above the  
ordinary line.

I frequently saw Pitt walking across St.  
James's Park, from his own house to the palace.  
On his part, George the Third arrived from  
Windsor, after drinking beer out of a pew-  
ter pot with the farmers of the neighborhood;  
he drove through the mean courts of his own  
habitation in a gray chariot, followed by a few  
of the horse-guards. This was the master of the  
kings of Europe, as five or six merchants of the  
city are the masters of India. Pitt, dressed in  
black, with a steel-hilted sword by his side, and  
his hat under his arm, ascended, taking two or  
three steps at a time. In his passage he only  
met with three or four emigrants who had noth-  
ing to do; casting on us a disdainful look, he  
turned up his nose and his pale face, and passed on.

At home this great financier kept no sort of  
order; he had no regular hours for his meals or  
for sleep. Over head and years in debt, he paid  
nobody, and never could take the trouble to cast  
up a bill. A valet-de-chambre managed his house.  
He dressed, without pleasure, without passion,  
greedy of power, he despised honors, and would  
not be any thing more than William Pitt.

In the month of June, 1822, Lord Liverpool  
took me to dine at his country-house. As we  
crossed Putney-Heath, he showed me the small  
house where the son of Lord Chatham, the  
statesman who had Europe in his pay, and dis-  
tributed with his own hand all the treasures of  
the world, died in poverty.

This is not your rest. The earth was never  
designed for the Christian's home. It is a field  
in which he is sent to labor. Here he spends  
the heat of the day, and he cannot find his home  
until the evening comes and his work is ended.  
If this earth had been designed for the Chris-  
tian's home, it would have been made a very  
different place. It would not have been filled  
with so many snares and miseries, but would  
have been rendered a peaceful, quiet, holy habi-  
tation. But now God has prepared for him a  
better habitation, where nothing shall ever enter  
to disturb his rest, and where he shall feel him-  
self forever at home. The Christian only so-  
journs here, like a way faring man, to lodge for a  
night; but Heaven is his home, where he has  
an eternity to spend. Eternity! eternity! O,  
the boundless thought! How can we settle  
down in the dust as though we were always to  
continue here? How can we feel otherwise  
than as strangers and pilgrims on the earth.

Griffin.

From the People's Magazine.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

The most distinguished philosopher of modern  
times was born on the 25th of December, 1642,  
in the manor-house of Woolsthorpe, a hamlet of  
Coltsworth, in Lincolnshire, England. The  
house stands in a pretty little hollow, on the  
west side of the valley of the river Witham,  
which rises at a short distance. This was the  
paternal estate of Newton, and here he was  
brought up and educated by his widowed mother.

"Every memorial of so great a man," says  
Mr. Brewster, in his Life of Newton, "has been  
preserved and cherished with peculiar veneration.  
His house at Woolsthorpe has been relig-  
iously protected by Mr. Turner, of Stoke  
Newington, the proprietor. Dr. Stukely, who  
visited it in Sir Isaac's lifetime on the 15th Oc-  
tober, 1721, gives the following description of  
it in his letter to Dr. Mead, written in 1727:  
'Tis built of stone, as the way of the country  
hereabouts, and a reasonable good one. They  
led me upstairs and showed me Sir Isaac's study,  
where I suppose he studied when in the country  
in his younger days, or perhaps when he visited  
his mother from the university. I observed the  
shelves were of his own making, being piece of  
deal boxes which probably he sent his books  
and clothes down in on those occasions. There  
were some years ago two or three hundred books  
in it of his father-in-law, Mr. Smith, which Sir  
Isaac gave to Dr. Newton, of our town.

"When the house was repaired in 1793, a  
tablet of white marble was put up by Mr.  
Turner in the room where Sir Isaac was born,  
with the following inscription:  
'Sir Isaac Newton, son of John Newton,  
Lord of the Manor of Woolsthorpe, was born in  
this room on the 25th of December, 1642.'  
God said 'Let Newton be,' and all was light."  
The house is now occupied by a person of  
the name of John Wollerton. It still contains  
the two dishes made by Newton, but the styles  
of both are wanting. The celebrated apple tree,  
the fall of one of the apples of which is said to  
have turned the attention of Newton to the sub-  
ject of gravity, was destroyed by wind about four  
years ago; but Mr. Turner has preserved it in  
the form of a chair.

"The modesty of Sir Isaac Newton, in refer-  
ence to his great discoveries, was not founded on  
any indifference to the fame which they conferred,  
or upon any erroneous judgment of their im-  
portance to science. The whole of his life  
proves that he knew his place as a philosopher,  
and was determined to assert and vindicate his  
rights. His modesty arose from the depth and  
extent of his knowledge, which showed him  
what a small portion of nature he had been able  
to examine, and how much remained to be ex-  
plored in the same field in which he had him-  
self labored. In the magnitude of the compari-  
son he recognised his own littleness; and a  
short time before his death he uttered this me-  
morable sentiment: 'I do not know what I may  
appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have  
been only like a boy playing on the seashore,  
and diverting myself in now and then finding a  
smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary,  
whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered  
before me.'

"In the religious and moral character of our  
author there is much to admire and imitate.  
While he exhibited in his life and writings an  
ardent regard for the general interest of religion,  
he was at the same time a firm believer in Reve-  
lation. He was too deeply versed in the Scrip-  
tures, and too much imbued with their spirit, to  
judge hastily of other men who took different  
views of them from himself. He cherished the  
great principles of religious toleration; and never  
scrupled to express his abhorrence of persecution,  
even in its mildest form. Immorality and impiety  
he never permitted to pass unrebuked; and  
when Dr. Hally ventured to say any thing dis-  
respectful to religion, he invariably checked  
him, and said, 'I have studied these things—  
you have not.'